



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

91  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/734,550	12/11/2003	Oded Grinberg	017900-004110US	2429

20350                      7590                      10/18/2005

TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP  
TWO EMBARCADERO CENTER  
EIGHTH FLOOR  
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111-3834

EXAMINER

PATEL, DHAIRYA A

ART UNIT                      PAPER NUMBER

2151

DATE MAILED: 10/18/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/734,550	<b>Applicant(s)</b> GRINBERG, ODED	
	<b>Examiner</b> Dhairya A. Patel	<b>Art Unit</b> 2151	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1)  Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 August 2005.
- 2a)  This action is **FINAL**.                      2b)  This action is non-final.
- 3)  Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4)  Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the application.
  - 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6)  Claim(s) 1-24 is/are rejected.
- 7)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9)  The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10)  The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a)  accepted or b)  objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11)  The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12)  Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
    - a)  All    b)  Some \*    c)  None of:
      - 1.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
      - 2.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
      - 3.  Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1)  Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2)  Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3)  Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4)  Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5)  Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6)  Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

### DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communication filed on 6/3/2005. Claims 1-19 are rejected.
2. This amendment has been fully considered and entered.
3. Applicant's arguments have not been deemed persuasive.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-7,10-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Basin et al. U.S. Patent Publication # 2002/0120639 (hereinafter Basin) in view of Krause et al. U.S. Patent # 6,160,554 (hereinafter Krause).

As per claim 1, Basin teaches a method for generating a preview of a content package file, the method comprising:

-retrieving first level content files referred to in the content package file

(Paragraph 37);

The reference teaches retrieving from the zip file (content package file) number of files (first level content files)(Fig. 4)(Fig. 9). In figure 9 it teaches extracted files for example "pkzip25.exe" (first level content file)

Art Unit: 2151

-extracting content from the first level content files and replacing references to the first level content files in the content package file with the content extracted from the first level content files to create a combined file. (Fig. 9)(Paragraph 39)(Paragraph 37 lines 4-16)

The reference teaches creating a zip file (combined file) with the content from the first level content files, which are extracted when the user selects PKZIP|extract here (content extracted from first level content files)(Paragraph 37 lines 4-16).

-creating a preview of a least a portion of the content package file based on the content in the combined file. (Paragraph 35)(Fig. 9)(Paragraph 36)

The reference teaches displaying (previewing) the contents of the file in the zip file (combined file)

Basin fails to teach wherein information rendered by the preview displays at least some of the content extracted from the first level content files and content from the second package file. Krause teaches creating a preview of a least a portion of the content package file based on the content in the combined file (column 3 lines 35-41) wherein information rendered by the preview displays at least some of the content extracted from the first level content files (column 3 lines 7-15) and content from the second package file (column 3 lines 22-28). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention was made to implement Krause's invention in Basin's invention to come up with previewing the some of the content of the first level content files and content from the second package file. The motivation for doing so would have been to offer automatic and almost instantaneous

Art Unit: 2151

method for previewing the contents of a file without having to launch an application (column 4 lines 25-29).

As per claim 2, Basin teaches the method according to claim 1, wherein the preview of the content package file includes meta-data about the first level content files. (Figure 9)

The reference teaches which first level content files extracted/tested (meta-data) in the content package file.

As per claim 3, Basin teaches the method according to claim 1, further comprising:

-determining whether the first level content files contain references to second level content files (Fig. 9). The figure teaches first level content files with the "+" signs and underneath it a second level content file.

As per claim 4, Basin teaches the method according to claim 3, further comprising:

-if the first level content files contain reference to second level content files, retrieving the second level content files; (Fig. 9)(Fig. 4). The figure teaches second level files extracted (retrieved) with the first level content files. The second level files are listed under the first level files.

-extracting content from the second level content files and replacing the reference with content from the second level content files (Fig. 9)(Fig. 4) (Paragraph 39)

As per claim 5, Basin teaches the method according to claim 4 wherein the preview of the content package file contains information about the first level and the

Art Unit: 2151

second level content files in a hierarchical format. (Fig. 9) (Paragraph 35)(Paragraph 36)

The reference teaches the display content of the files and according to figure 9 it is in hierarchical format.

As per claim 6, Basin teaches the method according to claim 5 wherein the hierarchical format of the preview is expandable to view the information about the first level and the second level content files. (Fig. 9) (Paragraph 35)(Paragraph 36)

The reference teaches first level and the second level files in hierarchical format and to preview is expandable which is done with the first level file having the "+" and the second level file underneath it.

As per claim 10, Basin teaches the method according to claim 1 further comprising:

-displaying a notification if any of the references to any content files contain errors(Paragraph 37)

The reference teaches showing the error to files in the dialogue box (displaying notification).

As per claim 11, Basin teaches a computer program product for previewing a content package file comprising code stored on a computer readable medium, the code comprising:

-code for fetching first level content files referred to in the content package file (Paragraph 37);

The reference teaches retrieving from the zip file (content package file) number of files (first level content files)(Fig. 4)(Fig. 9). In figure 9 it teaches extracted files for example "pkzip25.exe" (first level content file)

-code for obtaining content from the first level content files and replacing references to the first level content files in the content package file with the content extracted from the first level content files to create a combined file (Fig. 9)(Paragraph 39) (Paragraph 37 lines 4-16).

The reference teaches creating a zip file (combined file) with the content from the first level content files, which are extracted when the user selects PKZIP|extract here (content extracted from first level content files)(Paragraph 37 lines 4-16).

-code for generating a preview of the content package file based on the content in the combined file (Paragraph 35)(Fig. 9)(Paragraph 36)

The reference teaches displaying (previewing) the contents of the file in the zip file (combined file)

Basin fails to teach wherein information rendered by the preview displays at least some of the content extracted from the first level content files and content from the second package file. Krause teaches code for generating a preview of the content package file based on the content in the combined file (column 3 lines 35-41) wherein information rendered by the preview displays at least some of the content extracted from the first level content files (column 3 lines 7-15) and content from the second package file (column 3 lines 22-28). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention was made to implement Krause's invention

Art Unit: 2151

in Basin's invention to come up with previewing the some of the content of the first level content files and content from the second package file. The motivation for doing so would have been to offer automatic and almost instantaneous method for previewing the contents of a file without having to a launch an application (column 4 lines 25-29).

As per claim 12, Basin teaches a computer program product of claim 11 further comprising:

-code for displaying a notification if any of the references to the first level content files contain errors (Paragraph 37).

The reference teaches showing the error to files in the dialogue box (displaying notification).

As per claim 13, Basin teaches the computer program product of claim 11 further comprising:

-code for determining whether any of the first level content files contain references to second level content files (Fig. 9). The figure teaches first level content files with the "+" signs and underneath it a second level content file.

As per claim 14, Basin teaches the computer program product of claim 13 further comprising:

-code for fetching the second level content files referred to in the first level content files (Fig. 9)(Fig. 4).The figure teaches second level files extracted (fetching) with the first level content files. The second level files are listed under the first level files.

-code for obtaining content from the second level content files (Fig. 9)(Fig. 4) (Paragraph 39).



Art Unit: 2151

-code for replacing the references to the second level content files with the content from the second level content files to create the combined file (Fig. 9)(Fig. 4) (Paragraph 39).

As per claim 15, Basin teaches the computer program product of claim 14 wherein the code for previewing the content package file displays the content from the first level and the second level content files in a hierarchical format. (Fig. 9) (Paragraph 35)(Paragraph 36)

The reference teaches the display content of the files and according to figure 9 it is in hierarchical format.

As per claim 16, Basin teaches the computer program product of claim 15 wherein the hierarchical format is expandable to view the content from the first level and the second level content files. (Fig. 9) (Paragraph 35)(Paragraph 36)

The reference teaches first level and the second level files in hierarchical format and to preview is expandable which is done w/ the first level file having the "+" and the second level file underneath it.

5. Claims 7,17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Basin et al. U.S Patent Publication # 2002/0120639 (hereinafter Basin) in view of Krause et al. U.S. Patent # 6,160,554 (hereinafter Krause) as applied to claim 1, above, in further view of Lovvik et al. U.S. Patent Publication # 2003/0140065 (hereinafter Lovvik)

As per claim 7, Basin and Krause teaches the method according to claim 1 but both fails to teach importing content package file to the portal server computer. Lovvik

Art Unit: 2151

teaches importing content package file to the server computer (Paragraph 5). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to implement Lovvik's invention in Basin and Krause's invention to come up with importing content package file to the server computer. The motivation for doing so would have been to use the imported content package file in a software development environment.

As per claim 17, Basin teaches the computer program product of claim 11 but fails to teach a code for importing content package file to the portal server computer. Lovvik teaches code for importing content package file to the server computer. (Paragraph 5). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to implement Lovvik's invention in Basin and Krause's invention to come up with importing content package file to the server computer. The motivation for doing so would have been to use the imported content package file in a software development environment.

6. Claims 8-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Basin et al. in view of Krause et al. and in further in view of Lovvik et al. as applied to claim 7, above, and further in view of Hull et al. U.S. Patent # 6,772,338 (hereinafter Hull).

As per claim 8, Basin, Krause and Lovvik teaches the method according to claim 7 teach storing content package file and the first level content files on the portal server computer, but fails to teach the first level content files overwrite duplicative files that are stored on the portal server computer. Hull teaches the first level content files overwrite

Art Unit: 2151

duplicative files that are stored on the computer. (column 7 lines 32-53). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to implement Hull's invention into Basin's, Krause's and Lovvik's inventions to come up with overwriting duplicative files. The motivation for doing so would have been to save disk space or to avoid confusing with multiple duplicative files.

As per claim 9, Basin, Krause and Lovvik teaches the method according to claim 7 teach storing content package file and the first level content files on the portal server computer, but fails to teach the first level content files do not overwrite duplicative files that are stored on the portal server computer. Hull teaches the first level content files not to overwrite duplicative files that are stored on the computer. (column 7 lines 32-53). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to implement Hull's invention into Basin's, Krause's and Lovvik's inventions to come up with not overwriting duplicative files. The motivation for doing so would have been to multiple copies of the files in case the original file goes corrupt or missing.

7. Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Basin et al. in view of Krause et al. and as applied claim 11, above, further in view of Hull et al. U.S. Patent # 6,772,338 (hereinafter Hull).

As per claim 18, Basin, Krause teaches the computer program product of claim 11 further comprising a code for storing content package file and the first level content files on the portal server computer (Paragraph 5), but fails to teach the first level content files do not overwrite duplicative files that are stored on the portal server computer. Hull

Art Unit: 2151

teaches the first level content files not to overwrite duplicative files that are stored on the computer. (Column 7 lines 32-53). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to implement Hull's invention into Basin's, Krause's inventions to come up with not overwriting duplicative files. The motivation for doing so would have been to multiple copies of the files in case the original file goes corrupt or missing.

8. Claims 19-24 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Basin et al. U.S Patent Publication # 2002/0120639 (hereinafter Basin) in view of Lovvik et al. U.S. Patent Publication # 2003/0140065 (hereinafter Lovvik) further in view of Krause et al. U.S. Patent # 6,160,554 (hereinafter Krause).

As per claim 19, Basin teaches a computer system that previews a content package file containing reference to content files, the computer system comprising:

- fetching content files referenced within the content package file (Paragraph 37);The reference teaches retrieving from the zip file (content package file) number of files (first level content files)(Fig. 4)(Fig. 9). In figure 9 it teaches extracted files for example "pkzip25.exe" (first level content file),

- replaces references to the content files with content extracted from the content files to create a combined file (Fig. 9)(Paragraph 39)

The reference teaches creating a zip file (combined file) with the content from the first level content files

- creates a preview screen of the content package file and the content files using combined file (Paragraph 35)(Fig. 9)(Paragraph 36)

The reference teaches displaying (previewing) the contents of the file in the zip file (combined file)

-a client that displays the preview screen (Fig. 9)(Fig. 4)

The references the preview screen on the client display.

Basin fails to teach a portal server. Lovvik teaches a portal server to fetch content files (Paragraph 5). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to implement Basin's invention in Lovvik's invention to come up with a portal server to fetch the content files. The motivation for doing so would have been to fetch the content files and store it on the portal server.

Basin and Lovvik both fails to teach wherein information rendered by the preview screen displays at least some of the content extracted from the first level content files and content from the second package file. Krause teaches a client that displays the preview screen (Fig. 1 element 140) wherein information rendered by the preview screen (Fig. 1 element 140) (column 3 lines 35-41) displays at least some of the content extracted from the first level content files (column 3 lines 7-15) and content from the second package file (column 3 lines 22-28). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention was made to implement Krause's invention in Basin and Lovvik's invention to come up with previewing the some of the content of the first level content files and content from the second package file. The motivation for doing so would have been to offer automatic and almost instantaneous method for previewing the contents of a file without having to a launch an application (column 4 lines 25-29).

As per claim 20, Basin, Lovvik and Krause teaches the computer system according to claim 19 but Basin further teaches wherein the preview screen displays a notification if any of the references contain error (Paragraph 37).

The reference teaches showing the error to files in the dialogue box (displaying notification).

As per claim 21, Basin, Lovvik and Krause teaches the computer system according to claim 19, but Basin further teaches wherein the preview screen displays the content from the content files in an hierarchical format. (Fig. 9) (Paragraph 35)(Paragraph 36)

The reference teaches the display content of the files and according to figure 9 it is in hierarchical format.

As per claim 22, Basin, Lovvik and Krause teaches the computer system according to claim 19 but Basin and Krause fails to teach the portal server imports the content package file and the content files from the client if a user selects an import option after viewing the preview screen. Lovvik teaches the portal server imports the content package file if the user selects import option (Paragraph 5). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to implement's Basin's invention in Lovvik's invention to come up with the portal server importing the content package files if the user selects the import option. The motivation for doing so would have been to use the imported content package file in a software development environment.

As per claim 23, Basin, Lovvik and Krause teach the computer system according to claim 19 but Basin further teaches wherein the content files include first level content files and second level content files. (Fig. 9) The figure teaches first level content files with the "+" signs and underneath it a second level content file.

As per claim 24, Basin, Lovvik and Krause teaches the computer system according to claim 19 but Basin further teaches wherein the preview screen displays meta-data about the content files (Figure 9).

The reference teaches which first level content files extracted/tested (meta-data) in the content package file.

### ***Response to arguments***

As per arguments, the applicant states the following:

A). Applicant argues for claim 1, that Basin does not necessarily include replacement of references with content or creation of preview having content extracted from the first level files nor does Basin appear to suggest such operations.

B). Applicant argues for claim 19, that none of the cited references teaches a client that could display a preview screen.

As per argument A, Examiner respectfully disagrees with the applicant's argument. Basin teaches in Paragraph 39 and Paragraph 43, that zip file is modified which then saved. Since the content in the zip file is modified, the content has been changed therefore content has been replaced. In Paragraph 39, it teaches the content

Art Unit: 2151

in the zip files are deleted and modified which means the content of the files have been replaced. Applicant also argues that Basin does not teach creation of preview having content extracted from the first level files. Again examiner respectfully disagrees with the applicant's argument and in Fig. 9, it shows the logs, which a user can view once the extraction has been done (Paragraph 27), which is just like creating a preview the content once its extracted. Examiner would also like to point out that in the newly cited reference of Krause, in column 3 lines 7-41 it also teaches creating a preview having content extracted from the first level files.

As per argument B, Examiner respectfully disagrees with the applicant's argument. Basin teaches in Fig. 9 a logs file window, which shows which files have been, extracted which is same as a preview window. Examiner would also like to point out that in the newly cited reference of Krause, in column 3 lines 7-41 it also teaches creating a preview window.

### ***Conclusion***

1. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

A). "System and method for manipulating and managing computer archive files" by Basin et al. U.S. Patent Publication # 2002/0120639

B). "Method and apparatus for processing a streamed zip file" by Lovvik et al. U.S. Patent Publication # 2003/0140065

C). "Device for transferring data between an unconscious capture device and another device" by Hull et al. U.S. Patent # 6,772,338.



Art Unit: 2151

D). "Computer file content preview window" by Krause et al. U.S. Patent # 6,160,554.

2. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

3.


Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dhairya A Patel whose telephone number is (571) 272-4066. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Zarni Maung can be reached on (571) 272-3939. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Art Unit: 2151

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

DAP

  
ZARNI MAUNG  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER